

THE FEMINIST

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(From the Evening Post.)

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM."

[The substance of the following dramatic sketch occurred not long since at a tavern in Albany. The story is little more than a record of a conversation between two factory owners, whose real names I omit, and substitute those of Messrs. Screw and Green: the moral of the tale, however, is important, and we have recently seen the tendency of the "system" exemplified on a large scale at Thompsonville, Lowell, Manayunk, &c., and at hundreds of other places on a small scale.]

SCENE—a tavern bed room; Mr. Screw, a traveler, preparing for bed; landlord shows in Mr. Green, and retires.

Mr. Green.—Mr. Screw your most obedient—I am happy at this unexpected meeting.

Mr. Screw. Why, Green! my old acquaintance well met—I little thought of seeing you here. How have you been, and how prospers the factory at B?

Green. Why, as to health, hearty—never better—and the factory, before this plaguey confusion among the banks and the destruction of the credit system, in full employment, and affording a fair profit; but I suppose I must suffer among the rest.

Screw. Yes, 'tis a day of suffering, and I may add, a day of ruin to many of us, if something be not done to relieve us. I have come down to urge the matter in this quarter; and you, no doubt, are on the same business.

Green. No; my errand is not exactly of that nature, although I wish to see business as thriving as formerly; but from various circumstances the times do not operate as heavily upon me as upon some of my neighbors. The factory has been a little deranged lately, in consequence of a few of my workmen leaving. The truth is, I find the government of my hands is not the least difficulty in the business—and yet it is allowed that my rules and regulations are less oppressive than others, and my wages rather higher.

Screw. Ah, my dear Sir, you have disclosed the cause in the same breath with the complaint! Perhaps you never heard the maxim, that "poor men make the best servants." 'Tis true, I sometimes am troubled by the quitting of hands; but I assure you, if you will adopt my policy, your complaints will diminish and your profits proportionably increase. I long since felt the evil and applied the remedy.

Green. I am anxious to learn the mystery of Factory government, as all my experiments have rather increased than lessened the evil; I have raised the wages and reduced the number of working hours—still the result is no better. Pray, how do you overcome the difficulty?

Screw. Well, sir, if you wish to reduce the evil you must take an opposite course, and you will find a very different effect.

Green. What! reduce the wages and increase the time? I should soon have, I fear, a desolate establishment. Explain.

Screw. Poh! poh! I perceive you are indeed green in factory management and discipline. You must recollect, that nothing but abject poverty, or abject necessity of some kind or other, can induce a spirited workman to accept a situation in a factory; it is therefore clear that to retain him you must not remove the inducement. Now I'll tell you—at the commencement of our business we had the same difficulty you complain of. The truth was that Mr. Feeling, my partner, paid greater attention to the wants and comforts of our workmen than he did to the profits of the business—was always talking of raising and bettering the condition of the hands, and even went so far, would you believe it? as to attempt the establishment of a school for the benefit of the factory children, and it was this sort of meddling which led the way to our dissolution of copartnership.

Green. Certainly that was very praiseworthy and philanthropic; and—

Screw. Oh, a fig's end for your old songs about "philanthropy" and "benevolence"—if it is money you wish to make, you must never make use of those terms. Observe, the plan I now pursue is far different;—in place of 10 hours a day, I now exact 14, and sometimes 16, and have reduced the wages in proportion. You may stare, but it is a most effectual cure for the evils of discontent.

Green. You surprise me, Mr. Screw—I cannot conceive how you get men and children to stay and endure such application under such circumstances? No doubt you create an interest for them in some other way.

Screw. "Create an interest!" Why the only interest I have in view is my own—let others do the same. No, sir, let me explain more fully the operation of my system. The workmen I select are such as have a good sample of small children—by the by, a large family is a powerful incentive to industry—and many such are to be found in this country, good workmen, too, who though they may excel in their handicraft, have little or no capacity to amass wealth. To such men I give employment, and if I can induce them to make a trial of it for one year, which may be readily done by being less rigorous as to time and labor in the first instance, I feel little apprehensions about any sudden change after that period. After a day of 16 hours' toil my workmen find a greater inclination for bed than congregating together to rehearse their grievances, which would lead to mutiny and discord; and should they resolve on a departure, they would find it difficult to save money enough from their earnings to carry them twenty miles from the mill. You may depend upon it, Green, high wages and too much leisure breed all the disaffection among your workmen—these causes operate on men like high feeding and little work on horses—they grow restive and unmanageable. I say again, work them hard and long, keep them poor, and encourage religious exercises among them on Sundays and evenings; it will serve to divert their minds from rebellious repinings against their hard fortune, and perhaps enable you to serve the cause of piety by taxing them a dollar or two a year each for the support of a minister of the gospel, at the same time that it will render them more devoted to our interest, and more attached to you personally.

Green. Well, you certainly have carried out your factory discipline with great nicety; but I must confess, that as much as I am desirous of increasing my gains, have but little inclination to pursue so heartless a system. What! in order to enrich ourselves, shall we keep hundreds in poverty, and wrest from them the enjoyments that render existence agreeable, and build our happiness on their misery? This will not do for me, Mr. Screw, I will sooner give up the mill and all its appurtenances. When I go to bed I desire to sleep, tranquilly and soundly—so I wish you a good night's rest, but—

Screw. "But," you will see who will "come out at the little end of the horn." Good night!

HOWARD.

* This was actually done at a factory somewhere up the North River, as mentioned in the Working Man's Advocate, a few months ago.—Ed.

When we see a man in the dark, with a bundle which he strives to conceal, it excites our suspicions; and if on the appearance of a constable he takes to flight those suspicions are confirmed. The Bank of the United States strives to conceal the truth. It flies at the approach of a constable. It refuses to submit its correspondence with members of Congress to a lawful examination. Will not this satisfy every one of its guilt?—Pittsburg Am. Manufacturer.

MAJOR DOWNING'S ADVOCATE a Penny sheet published in New York, says—that in consequence of the great demand for the Arsenal Report published in their preceding number, they are induced to give it a second insertion: It fills the paper, and might as well remain in forever as for any thing else they insert.—Phil. Star.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Directors of the Sinking Fund of Spain have addressed a second report to the Finance Minister on the subject of the public debt, by which it appears that the interest and charges annually amount to more than 200,000,000 reals. The receipt of the revenue and all the produce of the taxes does not exceed 400,000,000, whilst it is admitted that the actual service of the administration requires more than 900,000,000 of reals, even under the system of economy adopted within a few years.

Agreeably to a report of the Minister of Finance of Buenos Ayres, it appears the sum of 4,408,200 specie dollars are necessary in order to free the Treasury of its debt, and the sum of 2,406,133 hard dollars per annum, in order not to contract for other new ones.

A civil war on a small scale has been for some months in progress in a part of the county of Limerick, Ireland, arising out of a contention for the possession of a small and embarrassed property, by Robert Cole Maxwell, and Robert Lowe Holmes, first and second cousins, and Major Samuel Maxwell, who died in May last. No will was found. Both of the parties brought their friends upon the ground, and several battles took place for the possession of the farm and house. Holmes was eventually the victor. Subsequent to this Maxwell took deliberate aim and shot his relative, but not mortally. Maxwell has been tried, and sentenced to death. Holmes was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for riot. On reaching the jail, both persons were locked in the same ward. One life was lost in the battles.

An association of Glasgow merchants have it in contemplation to send out another expedition to the Niger. The Indigo of Africa is said to be superior to that imported from the East Indies; that its price per pound on the Niger was less than three half pence sterling, and Ivory less than two pence per pound.

The Salford Hundred Association, established to restore animation to persons falling into rivers, &c. made a report at their recent annual meeting; that for the last year, out of 108 cases of suspended animation, only 18 cases had been unsuccessful. The Society has been established ten years, and during that period nearly 700 persons had been preserved. Four attempted suicides had also been prevented.

Two steam carriages had arrived at Glasgow from Edinburgh, and others were expected. As soon as the necessary preparations could be effected, a constant intercourse would be kept up between the two cities by means of steam carriages.

On the 4th of April, at the Annuity Office, London, it being the last day, under the new regulation of receiving lives above 65 as nominees, no less than 400,000 was paid in the purchase of such annuities.

Five men charged with murder in the county of Meath, Ireland, were recently apprehended in Liverpool. Three of them had taken passage in the St. Lawrence, and a fourth, in the Roman, for New York. Their names are Halfpenny, Thomas McAnalty, Francis Casey, Christopher Harford, and Peter Hughes, or Magee.

A steam carriage is building at Paris to travel on the common French roads, to convey 30 passengers.

From the 28th of August to the 28th of December, 1833, the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales, by private and joint stock banks and branches was as follows:

Private banks	£8,836,803
Joint stock banks	1,315,301
	£10,152,104

The population of Washington is about 18,000 and is gradually increasing. Alexandria has a population of about 8,000, and Georgetown near 7000. The entire population of the district is probably about 40,000.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

Correspondence of "The Man."

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1834.

SIR.—The anniversary supper of the Democratic association of the Northern Liberties, which was last night, went off well. The people of this district are as determined in the cause of Hickory, homespun, and hard money, as the lately victorious citizens of Southwark themselves. The refusal to show the book on the part of the Bank brought many to the supper that would have otherwise kept at home. Many patriotic speeches were made and songs sung; the one here sent you, written for the occasion by Mr. Thompson the Lecturer, was received by the company with much applause. The Bankites are nearly broken hearted.

COMMON SENSE.

THE LULLABY PRESS.

A Song adapted to the tune of "The Sailor's Lullaby." Composed on reading the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank.

BY EDWARD THOMPSON, PHILADELPHIA.

Peaceful in yon House* reposing,
Bank men feared no dangers nigh;
And hireling presses, while so dozing,
Soothed them with their lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

Are our Democrats arousing,
No dangers still these drones deservy;
The base born press in wealth carousing,
Soothes them with its lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

But, ah! our country we'll deliver,
The Hydra-Tyrant Bank shall die;
And Bank-tribed Presses hence for ever,
Shall sing no more sweet lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

Behold proud Nick, and all his minions
In durance vile—and hear them cry
"Alas! and must we give up millions,
And hear no more sweet lullaby?"
Lullaby, &c.

Yes! off to Congress, Master Nicholas!
Thou with thy foul crew must hie;
Thy press hath brought thee to this pretty pass,
With its syren lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

Prophetic this—thy reign is over,
That Bank oppressions are gone by;
Thy press-men, too, who lived in clover,
Shall hum no more sweet lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

Too long hath this fraud existed,—
Aye, too long the cheat—the lie;
Nor could it be well resisted,
While spell-bound with its lullaby!
Lullaby, &c.

Then hail thou Patriot, Andrew Jackson,
Thy well earned praise we'll lift on high;
'Twas thou didst rout the hellish faction,
And still the syren lullaby!!!
Lullaby, mercy cry!
Lullaby, mercy cry!
The syren's dead, poor lullaby!

* The Bank in Chestnut street.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Sun informed its readers, the other day, that "Mr. O'Connell made his first speech in the House of Commons on the 22d April." A correspondent of the Transcript inquires if the gentleman spoken of by the Sun is the same O'Connell whose name has been so intimately and honorably connected with the great efforts for the liberty of Ireland for the last ten or fifteen years? and the Editors of the Transcript, in reply to their correspondent, say that the Sun's foreign news is quite too mystical for their comprehension.

NAVAL.—The U. S. S. *Grapus*, Lt. Com. WHITE, sailed from St. Thomas 29th ult. on a cruise.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

MINORITY BANK REPORT.

The Report of the Minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank has arrived. It would make a book of a hundred octavo pages. The following is the conclusion of this mass of matter:

Firmly believing that they [the Bank officers] are innocent of the crimes and corruptions with which they have been charged, and that, if guilty, they ought not to be compelled to criminate themselves, the undersigned are clearly of opinion that the directors of the Bank have been guilty of no contempt of the authority of this House, in having respectively declined to submit their books for inspection, except as required by the charter.

All which is respectfully submitted by
EDWARD EVERETT,
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

House of Representatives, 22d May, 1834.

If we believed in the honesty of men who have come to this conclusion, we might have some curiosity to learn the grounds upon which their opinions were formed; but, as it is, we look upon their report as we would upon a lawyer's speech, since they have resorted to a legal quibble in defence of their client.

The Bank would have done far better to plead guilty and throw itself on the mercy of an outraged public. Its pitiful evasions will only ensure a rigorous exactment of justice against it.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TRADES.

The organ of the Philadelphia Union says—"The Trades' Union of this City, at their late meeting, passed a resolution approving of a National Convention, and referred the subject as to what time it should be held to the several Trades, for their concurrence. So far as we have heard from those who have held meetings since, they approve of the recommendation of the New York Union."

There is a rumor in Philadelphia that the Bank Committee are about to quit that city without investigating into the affairs of the Bank, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Bank to place them under the surveillance of seven of the Directors. If this be correct, it is a high handed measure on the part of the Bank, which cannot fail most effectually to open the eyes of the people still further. If a Committee, representing the highest popular tribunal in the United States, is to be thus dictated to by the Bank, it has the game in its own hands.—*Georgian*.

BEAUTIES OF BANKING.

BANK OF MILLINGTON.—We on Friday last stated on the authority of a highly respectable broker of this city, that the bank of Millington, Md. had suspended specie payments. We were called upon immediately after our statement appeared, by a stockholder of the Bank, and assured that the institution was perfectly solvent, and transacting business as usual. We made a statement accordingly, and yesterday we were shown a letter from one of the late Directors of the Millington Bank, stating in positive terms that "the Bank has suspended specie payments." The last is no doubt correct.—*Phil. Inq.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit 5s on the [spurious currency of the] Bank of Auburn have again been put in circulation, and, without great caution, will deceive the best of judges. It is of the same plate counterfeited a short time since, made payable to John Q. Adams, and dated Nov. 6th, 1825. The prominent defects in the counterfeit, by which most people should guide themselves, have been so altered as to make it a very close imitation of the genuine bill.—*Grneva Gaz.*

"I cannot give my sanction to an institution which is capable, in any emergency, of controlling the mercantile interests of the country. I cannot recognize the authority of Congress to charter a Bank."—*JAMES MADISON'S Veto on U. S. Bank*.

"I conceive the establishment of this [U. S.] Bank dangerous to the safety and welfare of this republic."—*HENRY CLAY, in 1811 and before his apostacy*.

"I conceive the establishment of the United States Bank, as a direct violation, and dangerous to the free spirit of the Federal Constitution, and oppressive and hostile to the free institutions of the American People."—*THOMAS JEFFERSON*.

A FACT THAT THE IRISH, DUTCH, AND ALL ADOPTED CITIZENS, SHOULD REMEMBER.

The Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Walsh, is the periodical which, in its last number, urged the propriety of passing laws to deprive all aliens of the right of suffrage. It insisted that it was enough to admit the children of foreigners to the privilege of voting! Now mark this fact: [REDACTED] This same Quarterly Review is the periodical which President Biddle was authorized to patronize by an order of the Board, giving him unlimited power to circulate his articles at the expense of the Bank. Among the publications ordered, the Quarterly is designated by name, in the resolutions of the Board, as is shown in the report of the Government Directors.—*Globe*.

LATEST FROM CAPT. BACK.—Letters have been received at the office of the Hudson's Company at La-
chine, stating accounts from Capt. Back, dated the 7th December, from his winter quarters at Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, at which period the whole party were in good health, and only waiting for the opening of the navigation, to prosecute their intended voyage down Great Fish River, by which Capt. Back descended last autumn to within 109 miles of the Arctic Sea.

The same accounts also mention, that despatches from Captain Back, received at Sault St. Mary's on the 1st May, instant, in like manner through the interior, had been off direct for England, via. New York; and that the packet for him, forwarded from England, via. New York and Montreal, &c., last autumn, had reached Red River Settlement, Assiniboia, on the 1st March last, from whence it was immediately posted onward. These despatches to and from Captain Back, would seem to have nearly met each other at Red River settlement, about three months after their respective departures from Montreal and Fort Reliance.—*Montreal Herald*.

GREAT RISE IN THE ALABAMA RIVER.—The Mobile Register of the 8th, states, on information received from passengers, by the steamboat Choctaw, from Tuscaloosa, arrived the evening before, that the river at Lempolis had risen twenty-five feet, within a few days, and that it was rising when the boat left that place. Serious apprehensions were entertained for the cotton and corn planted on the bottom lands.

There are seven steamboats employed at the little seaport of Apalachicola, which is growing into importance as the dépôt for cotton brought down the Chattahoochee river from Georgia, Alabama, and East Tennessee. There will be 25,000 bales shipped there this season.

SLANDER.—A case of slander was recently tried in Union County, Pa., in which Henry Burr was plaintiff, and George Ulrich defendant. The parties, as we learn from the Union Times, are both Germans—both respectable farmers—and the words uttered were,—"He stole my plough line." The jury retired a short time, and brought in a verdict for plaintiff of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and costs!

The Protestant Episcopal Church, in Monteville, opposite Fairmount, was discovered to be on fire on Saturday night last, a short time before 12 o'clock, and in the course of two or three hours, the entire wood work of the building including the steeple, was reduced to a heap of ashes. The work of an incendiary.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

By placards stuck up in various parts of the town, we learn that a murder was committed in the township of Tyendinaga on the 8th inst., by one Lawrence Mahony, upon the person of John Kennedy, for whose apprehension the magistrates have offered a reward of £25. The culprit is described as follows: 22 or 23 years—stature, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches—dark hair—blue eyes—fair complexion—rather slightly made, and narrow shoulders—had a trifling cut or bruise on his chin. A coroner's inquest was held on the 12th inst., and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. This affair happened at a logging bee, and we have been informed this morning, that another man by the name of Dowlan has since died of his wounds.—*Kingston, (U. C.) paper*.

Mr. Wm. Comstock of Sullivan, (N. H.) gives notice that his son James, 26 years of age, disappeared on the night of December 31, 1833—and that having reason to fear that he has been murdered, he will give a reward of \$200 for the detection of the assassin or \$50 for satisfactory information that his son is yet living.

SCHUYLKILL FACTORY, MANAYUNK.

Several of the hands who had been standing out for some time against a reduction of 25 per cent in their wages, have returned to their work at an advance of 5 per cent. on the former prices, and with the approbation of those with whom they had been associated. The remainder, we understand, are likely to procure employment elsewhere. Those who were engaged in this attempt at oppression, have found out by this time, that they made a mistake in their calculations.—*Philadelphia Trades' Union.*

SIEGE OF BHURPORE.—Bhurpore fort with the town was nearly eight miles in circumference, flanked with numerous bastions at short intervals, well defended with immense cannon, and surrounded by a very wide and deep fosse. The garrison was complete, amply provisioned, and confident in the impregnability of their ramparts. Lord Lake and his little band of heroes sat down before this formidable place on the 3d of January, 1805; the trenches were soon opened, but wherever a breach was made the defenders speedily filled it up or fortified it with stockades, and, in addition to the most galling and inveterate artillery and musketry, showered on the besiegers logs of burning wood and hot ashes, lighted bales of cotton steeped in oil, earthen pots filled with fire, and combustibles of every kind. Four times did the British troops attempt to storm the breach, and four times were they obliged to retire, staggering under the (to them) terrible loss of upwards of three thousand men of the flower of their army; here let it be recorded, that his majesty's seventy-fifth and seventysixth regiments, (heretofore deemed, like Ney, "the bravest of the brave," and like Murat always foremost in the heady current of the battle,) become panic-struck at the fury of their enemies, and refused to follow their officers, until, ashamed by seeing the East India Company's twelfth regiment of Bengal Sepoys once more heroically plant their columns on the enemy's walls, and stung by the merited reproaches of their general, they loudly implored to be permitted to wash the stain from their honor in the fourth attack, which, notwithstanding their desperate valor, was still unsuccessful.—*Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies.*

A MODERATE FOOD.—How hard is the case of the foreigner, among us, who often, with a sentiment on his lips that elicits our applause, draws down our laughter, perhaps, in spite of us, by an unconscious violation of the King's English. The French and Italians are certainly more amiable than we are in this respect, they can listen with an imperturbable thoughtfulness of allowance, but we appeal to the candid reader whether the following would not have been irresistible with most of us:—An Englishman talking with a German friend, a man of a remarkably philosophical cast of mind, and fond of clothing his sentiments in the graces of classical allusion, the discourse happened to turn upon the mortifications to which those subject themselves who seek after the vanities of this world. Our friend was for a stoical independence, and had Diogenes in his eye. "For mine self," he exclaimed, with rising enthusiasm, "I should be quite contentment for to live all my days in a dub, eating no-ting else but unicorns!" (acorns).—*Leigh Hunt's London Journal.*

Among the various seeds and plants introduced to the colony by Mr. Sams, recently returned to us by the Indians, are two from the Mauritius, indigenous of that Island, namely, the Mowrung and Telfairia, the latter named after Mr. Telfair, the late eminent botanist and scholar of that place. The Mowrung is a most beautiful quick growing plant, bearing a pod of about five or six inches in length, filled with black seeds about the size of a small bean or large pea. In its young state it is all eatable, both leaves and pods, and also the roots, proving a most useful and palatable esculent. Should it thrive in this island, which, with the care usually bestowed by Mr. Davidson of the government garden, in inuring plants of similar latitudes to the climate of this place, and the great success already attending his exertions, it may be expected will be the case, it will ultimately prove a valuable acquisition to the colony. The Telfairia is also a diadelphous plant, bearing a seed about the size of a kidney bean, covered with a reticulated skin, and climbing up any support to a towering height. Both plants have been recently introduced into England where they are gradually getting hardened to the climate.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

Among the letters in the life of Hamilton, lately published, is one of Samuel Adams, dated in December 1793, which contains the following passage:

"Power will follow the possession of money, even when it is known that it is not the possessor's property; so fascinating are riches in the eyes of mankind. Were our financier, I was going to say, even an Angel from Heaven, I hope he will never have so much influence as to gain the ascendancy over Congress, which the first lord of the treasury has long had over the Parliament of Britain—long enough to effect the ruin of that nation. These are the fears which I expressed in Congress, when the Department was first instituted. I was told that the breath of Congress could annihilate the financier; but I replied that the time might come, and if they were not careful, it certainly would, when even Congress would not dare to blow that breath; whether these fears are the mere creatures of imagination, you will judge."

The apprehensions of the old patriot have been almost realized.—*Times.*

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The value of the woolen manufactures exported in 1831, amounted to £4,849,427; 1832, £5,479,866; and in 1833, to £6,811,780.

The cotton manufactures export in 1831, amounted to £18,073,625; in 1832, £27,398,378; and in 1833, £19,659,672.

The linen manufactures exported in 1832, £1,783,432; and in 1833, £2,199,441.

The manufactures exported in 1831, £455,938; in 1832, £529,990; and in 1833, £740,294.

The average consumption of wool in 1829, '30, '31, '32, was less than 28,000 pounds. In 1833, it had risen, to 39,618,503.

NOTICE.

To the Journeymen Ladies' Cordwainers' of the city of New York.

An extra meeting of the Ladies' Cordwainers' Society will be held on Friday evening, May 30th, 1834, at 7 o'clock, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, to hear the report of those members who are standing out to resist a reduction of wages, and to afford relief to any who may stand in need of it. Punctual attendance of members is requested, and those who are not members are respectfully invited to come forward and join.

ORAMEL BINGHAM,

Secretary,

my29 2t* We have no regular carrier yet for the Eighth Ward. On all other routes in the city, those who wish to receive "The Man" may be regularly served by leaving their names at the office.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday Morning, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, Mr. Butler Simons, of Mobile, to Miss Mary Leek, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, Mary Johnnes, the wife of Malthy Gelston. On Sunday evening, Henry, only son of H. M. Western, aged 18 months.

At Baltimore, on Sunday, Capt. W. L. Gordon, of the U. S. Navy, aged 37.

Yesterday morning, Letitia, infant daughter of Cornelius P. McElwain.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Great Britain, French, from Londonderry, April 22.

Barque Paoli, Raineyard, from Bremen, April 16.

Br. barque Adventure, Boige, 44 ds fm London.

Brig Champion, Champion, 16 ds fm Maranibo.

Brig John Bartlett, Chamberlain, 14 ds fm Guyama, P. R.

Dutch brig Sampson, Eaker, 57 ds fm Montevideo.

Br. Tuscan, Renne, fm Antwerp 7th April.

Schr Agurat, Harman, 11 ds fm Halifax.

Schr Cinderella, Webster, 23 ds fm Curacao.

Barque Navarina, Smith, 10 ds fm Havana.

Schr Portsmouth, Shinn, 2 ds fm Norfolk.

Br. brig Alert, Duncan, Glasgow, 53 days.

Cleared,

Ships Panama, Griswold, Batavia and Canton; Extio, Ward low, Rio Janeiro; Saluda, Jennings, Charleston.—Brigs Potomac, Hitchcock, Bremen; Ariel, Watson, Matanzas; Schrs. Elizabeth & Rebecca, Pow, Kingston, Jam; Reapear, Sanford, N. C; Canton, Dillingham, N. Orleans; Thaddeus, Bedford, Norfolk; Torch, Eldridge, Philadelphia.

PIANO FORTE MAKERS.—Two or three first rate workmen, disposed to take a contract, may hear of an excellent opportunity for so doing by applying at 201 Broadway.

PAINTING.—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by D. McAfee, 39 Hudson street. Imitation Woods and Marbles.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE. by Robert Nunn, Clark & Co., 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new founts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45	fouts of	Roman Capitals with Lower Case.
25	—	Italic do. do.
5	—	Title Roman do. do.
5	—	Title Italic do. do.
5	—	Shaded Rom. do. do.
7	—	Antique do. do.
2	—	Black do. do.
5	—	Open Black do. do.
2	—	Script do. do.
5	—	German Text do. do.
2	—	Open Text do. do.
25	—	Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11	—	Two Line Italic Capitals.
10	—	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	—	Open do. do.
7	—	Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices.

Printers, Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.,
New York, May 2, 1834.

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS. for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON, Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.

6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00

5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00

4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 18 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pencil Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1.50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Oryment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Oryment.
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.

Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00 | Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00

Do. half size, " 12 00 | Permanent White, " 6 00

Cobalt Blue, " 6 00 | Scarlet Lake, " 4 00

Crimson Lake, " 4 50 | Ultramarine, small, " 18 00

Gall Stone, " 12 00 | Yellow Lake, " 6 00

Indian Yellow, " 6 00 |

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 303 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital.—Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers.

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, on reasonable terms, at 17 Mott street.

BOOK KEEPING, NAVIGATION, MECHANICAL DRAWING, and the MATHEMATICS, taught by G. Vale, 84 Roosevelt street.

BOOKS.—A variety of Liberal Books for sale at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by George H. Evans.

OLD OWSLEY.

Previous to the revolutionary war, persons convicted of crime in England were sentenced to be transported to Virginia, as they now are to Botany Bay. A fellow by the name of Owsley was transported for theft, which he committed as much out of mischief as any thing else. After his arrival in Virginia, he played some mischievous tricks, which showed that his imprisonment had not the effect of reforming him. A neighbor of his, named Jones, who was not very well provided in the upper story; a poor, ill-managing creature, who had not wit enough to contrive to make both ends meet, had one hog, which he put in a pen to fatten, and before the pig was fit to be butchered, Jones had been borrowing pork all over the neighborhood, which he promised to pay when he killed his hog; but upon making a calculation, he found that his hog would not make pork enough to pay all his debts, let alone leaving any thing for his family use. In this dilemma Jones applied to Owsley for advice, telling him the difficulty he was in, and promising, for his counsel, to pay what he owed him and something more.

"Well," said Owsley, "I'll tell you what to do, Jones. Do you go home and mind your business and be sure that you don't tell your creditors that you can't pay them their pork, but tell them you are going to kill your hog on such a day, and then you'll pay them. When the day comes, kill your hog and clean him, and let him hang out to cool in some place where your neighbors can see him, and make as much fuss about it as you can, so as to make all take notice of you. Let the hog hang till after dark, and then slip out and take him down and hide him out of the way, and then go to the nearest neighbors and tell them that you had killed your hog and let him hang out till after dark, and that when you went to take him down somebody had stolen him. If they don't believe you, you must swear by all that's good or bad that it is so; and you must tell all the neighbors, and be sure to go to all that you've borrowed pork of and tell them the same story, and how sorry you are you can't pay them, and that you have no meat at home for your family. They will all let you off. None of them will expect you to pay them, if you make them believe that your hog is stolen, and if they don't believe you, you must try every way that you can to convince them that it is true. But, Jones, honor! you must pay me."

Jones promised faithfully that he would, and went away.

Some days after, Jones killed the hog and hung it out as Owsley had directed. Every neighbor that passed by, Jones would call to him and tell him that he would pay him his pork to-morrow.

As soon as it became dark, Owsley slipped out and stole the hog, and carried it off. When Jones came to take care of it, he found that it was gone, and almost ran mad. He followed Owsley's directions without having to tell a lie. He went to his neighbors and told them of his bad fortune with tears in his eyes. In the morning he was at Owsley's as soon as it was light. "Well, Mr. Owsley, I did as you told me. I killed my hog yesterday and hung it up, and when I went out after dark to bring it in, it was gone—somebody had stolen it sure enough." Owsley looked at him as if he did not know what he meant. "Mr. Owsley, may be you don't believe me." "Believe you! why, you don't want to poke the story on to me, do you?" "I wish I may never stir if it aint just as I tell you." Owsley burst into a loud laugh. Jones swore it was true, and went over the whole story again, how he had killed the hog, dressed it, and hung it out, as Owsley had told him, and when he went to take it in to hide it, some one had stolen it. "Well," says Owsley, "you need not be afraid but what any body will believe that your hog is stolen, if you keep such a long face on when you tell them your story as you do now. If I did not know how it was I should believe you myself."

Then Jones began to swear again that some one had stolen the hog. "Stick to it, Jones, you'll easily make them believe it, and they'll all forgive you what you owe them. You look just as if you were in earnest." "Why, Mr. Owsley, I am in earnest. There is no joke about it—somebody did steal my hog."

"Why," Mr. Jones, "I believe in my soul you are trying to make me believe it too, after it was I that put the project into your head. Come now, you need not think that I am going to be such a fool as that, after putting you up to the trick." Then Jones would again swear that the hog was stolen. "Well, Jones, you're going to pay what

you owe me, aint you?" "How can I pay you when I have nothing to pay you with! I tell you the hog is gone."

"I suppose you think you'll cheat me as well as as the rest," says Owsley, "but I'll show you a trick better than that: I'll tell the neighbors the whole trick—what I advised you to do—and then they'll none of them believe you, and so you'll have to pay them all what you owe them. You may take your choice: if you don't pay me my pork, I'll blow the whole story."

That night the fellow ran away and was never heard of again.

Owsley had now procured his pork, the next thing was to lay in for a stock of beef. This he effected in the following manner: A drover was passing through the neighborhood with a drove of cattle. One of them broke a leg in a pole bridge, and the owner had him butchered by two or three of his hands while he drove the rest of the cattle a mile or two further and put them up for the night. After the men had dressed the beef, they hung the quarters upon trees, and built a fire and left one of the men to watch the beef, as it had become dark before they finished. The fellow who was left to take care of the beef, spread out the hide before the fire and laid down upon it and fell to sleep. About midnight Owsley and a companion went and carried off all the beef. When that was secured, "now," says Owsley, "I must have the hide." "Why, the fellow's sleeping on it," says his companion. "No matter, I'll have it," said Owsley. He tied a rope to the hide, and to the other end he fastened his horse, and mounting him, made him jump right over the fire, and while the fellow was scrambling out of the ashes, he got off clear with the hide. In the morning when the drovers came back to carry away the beef, they found the man who had been left to watch it sitting before the fire, rubbing his eyes and scratching his head. They asked him what had become of the beef, "I don't know," said the fellow. "I expect the devil's got it, and I believe he was going to carry me off too. I laid down upon the hide before the fire and went to sleep, and the first thing I knew I was sailing into the fire. I got out as soon as possible, but the beef and hide were gone, and if the Old Harry didn't carry them off, I don't know what has become of them."

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.—Edited by G. VALE, 84 Roosevelt street.—Terms, \$3 per annum.

Prospectus.—A citizen of the world feels for human nature, and is more attached to principle than men or localities. He is necessarily a patriot in the country in which he resides, and devotes himself to the well being of the community, according to the station in which he moves. If private, he gives an honest vote, and exerts an influence rather by example than obtrusive zeal. He considers nothing beneficial to his country that is not honorable, and adopts a large and liberal policy compatible with universal prosperity: his sympathy is always in favor of the oppressed, and he partakes in the joy of the triumphs of principle, in whatever part of the world they may happen, and he rejoices at the extension of liberty and the downfall of tyranny and superstition, without, however, an unnecessary insult over his fallen foes, whom he rather pities than hates, as the subjects of degraded minds.

The character of the paper is, then, intended to be in accordance with our definition of its title, and the guarantee for this, is, that the editor is already known to have advocated similar sentiments in the late Sunday Reporter of the Times, which he conducted for two years, and at length gave it an honorable *quietus*, only to extend the principles by the present work. Our motto, our title, and our definition, are not intended to be merely words of course.

N. B.—Sets of the Sunday Reporter of the Times for sale. Also, sets of the Mechanic's Assistant, now complete.

G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital.

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and wear to fit.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual.

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER. For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents.

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thoughtfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W.M. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

W. H. SWEET.

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETTIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE.—No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c., thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

DIARRHEA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have a sack bottom so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sack bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sack bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture.

G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, (Booksellers & Stationers,) inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale at their Book Store, No. 94 Chatham Street, among a large assortment, the following liberal Works, wholesale and retail:—Shelley's Queen Mab, Bachelor & Owen's Discussion: the works of Paine, Voltaire, Palmer, Cobbett, Dr. Cooper, D' Holback, Lawrence, Frances Wright, Jefferson, R. D. Owen, Kneeland, &c., &c.

"THE MAN" is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

ADVERTISING, 75 cents a square one insertion, and \$5 for each subsequent one; or, \$30 a year for a square.